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Love Token Society Newsletter

etter

submitted by Nancy Rosin



INSIDE

pg. 2 - Financial Report Sid Gale

> Would you use it? Ernie Turnes

pg. 3 - President's Message

pg. 4-5- Miss LoveToken

pg. 6-7 - Hearts & Flowers Nancy Rosin

pg. 8-9 - Overlay Tokens Sid Gale

pg. 10-11 - Coins for Sale



6636 1799 Draped Bust Dollar Love Token. Fine, holed at top.

The obverse is intact but for the hole at the top. Reverse has been smoothed and carefully engraved in fine script lettering "Theodore L. Gallager/Born Dec. 29th, 1861/Louisiana." Host coin is Very Good, engraving is Very Fine. Attractive dark steel-gray surfaces, slightly lighter on the devices. Bust dollars made into love tokens are quite rare as these were not generally in circulation at the time the Love Token craze swept our nation where coins of all sorts were gathered up reengraved to give as gifts or memorialize personal events, such as a birth as noted here. A handsome piece that would benefit from research.

Tom Casper submitted this scan from a Stacks Bowers Americana sale, auction lot #6636, for the love letter. It is a 1799 Draped Bust Silver Dollar. He suspects that none of us have ever seen one. Very rare.

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Ask Miss Love Token MISSLOVETOKEN@ **VERIZON.NET**

General Funds

Checkbook Balance	December 6, 2012	\$5,519.67
Receipts		
Member Dues	\$702.50	
Total Receipts	\$702.50	

Subtotal \$6,222.17

Expenses

CK# 1564 Robert Newhouse KSU Copy Center \$85.97

Graphic Design \$75.00 Stamps \$88.00 Misc Postage \$8.37

\$257.34

CK# 1565 Eve Alexander (website) \$350.00

\$607.34

Checkbook Balance February 1, 2012

\$5,614.83

The amount above includes \$1418.00 Life member Dues

and \$1132.50 from book sales

Welcome New Members:

Your 2012 dues are due if 2012	2066 Bruce C. Spence, Masonville CO.
appears above your name on	renewed 922 Tom Radzavich, Norwich CT.
	2067 Stephen Barnes, Harahan, LA.
the address label, please check.	2068 Sean Isaacs, Almonte Ont, Canada
	2069 Thomas Amoreno, Durham, NC.
Secretary/Treasurer	2070 Douglas Thurber, Anacortes, WA.
Sid Gale	2071 Jean Miller, Aberden MD.

WOULD YOU USE IT?

Our club is considering setting up a Forum page on line and a Facebook page. With a love token Forum page, people can post pictures and ask questions about love tokens in general, about specific pieces that they've seen or have, about values, or about other subjects within our hobby. It could include a FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) section.

Some are familiar with Facebook. A Forum is different than Facebook in that Facebook is based more around networks of people, while forums are based more on subjects of discussion. Forums are for proper discussions regarding a common interest for all the individuals that join them.

Wendy Guler, a new club member, has graciously offered to set up a Facebook page for us. As you may know, there is no expense in setting up and having a Facebook page. Both Facebook and a Forum can be good ways to advertise our hobby and our club. There is a cost in setting up and maintaining a Forum page. We are lucky to have another new member, Andrew Cowen, help us in this effort, but there will still be a cost involved.

While anyone can access the Forum, before the club goes forward, it is important to know if members would actually use the Forum. Would you?

To see what Forum pages look like, go to http://www.coinforum/. Another example is http://www.coinforum.com/ or for a more specific example, the Liberty Seated collector club forum at: http://seateddimes.yuku.com/.

If you think that you would or you might use our Forum page, or if you have questions, let me know at evturnes@juno.com. Thanks.



Greetings, I hope that 2012 has been good to you so far and that it continues to see you and your family well.

My wife and I just returned from the F.U.N. show in Orlando. It was, as usual, a large and really well organized and run show. (Large, as in just under 600 dealer tables, with four day attendance of 11,000 to 12,000.) Coming to Myrtle Beach from the Baltimore area six years ago, I don't go to (or am able to

volunteer at) as many shows anymore, so it was a nice experience. I had a chance to see dealers and collectors that I hadn't seen for a while, including our club members. In fact, I "shopped" for people my first day, just walking the bourse floor and looking for familiar faces.

A show of that size can be intimidating—so much to see and do...and so little time. Seldom do you get such an opportunity to learn about numismatics. One of those learning experiences is viewing the exhibits. I took some time to look at them (there were 36) and saw that there were no love token exhibits. One case of a several-case exhibit featured only love tokens. It was entitled "Coinage: Some Alternative Uses," with nice examples, descriptions and explanations.

The Love Token Society meeting was on Friday afternoon and was attended by 14 members and guests, two of whom joined our club. It was nice to get to see some new and some familiar faces. We talked about what (specifically) we collect and why. A number of suggestions were made about how to get more exposure to our hobby and how to improve our club. More and better use of the web was discussed, as was exhibiting at shows and libraries, having a club table at shows, and giving talks at local coin club meetings. Suggestions were offered about how to improve the quality of love token images in our newsletter. We will follow up on these and other ideas that were offered.

We reminded folks about past president Lloyd Entenmann's book <u>Love Tokens as Engraved</u> <u>Coins</u>. The club has copies and members can purchase them for \$34 each, postpaid.

We concluded the meeting with a brief "show and tell," as a few members put out some pieces, some that were purchased at the show and some owned longer.

I would like to think that those in attendance felt that it was a good meeting. We will keep you informed of any changes about to be made.

Hope to see you soon. Enjoy your collecting.

Ernie Turnes

Note to Editor:

I'm super-excited and just had to share this with you. I just left FUN and what a show! Heritage sold the Duckor collection at auction (all in PCGS Secure+ holders of course), and 33 of the 52 coins set all-time price records for their date and grade.

Check out our press release about the auction: http://www.pcgs.com/articles/detail/7086.

Au revoir, Don Willis

Ask Miss Love Joken



Miss Love Token

FUN Show in Review

There was a wonderful turnout of love token collectors this year, but few love token dealers on hand. With rising show and travel costs, some token and medal dealers must be opting to stay

home and sell through newsletters or online. The spotlight goes to LTS member Linda Amey, who had some fabulous items and a good quantity to select from. Although, by the end of the show the display case was looking a little decimated.

I could not help but notice a trend, the upsurge of slabbed coins on the bourse floor. In shows past, the center aisles of the show would have nothing but slabbed coins. The outer isles once house more raw coins (coins not in graded slabs) with a speckling of professionally graded coins mixed in. As a love token collector, I pretty well know that where I see slabs, I will not find a love token. The big grading companies refer to a love tokens as damaged and will not holder them.*

Whereas, shows in the past were made up of roughly 35% slabbed coins, this show

numbered a good 75%. Those not in holders were mostly foreign, ancient, shipwreck, and colonial. There were a few dealers with stock boxes and notebooks of more common U.S coins, but where there were show cases, there were slabs.

The LTS meeting had great attendance, about double the usual, and a lot of ideas were batted around.

- 1. Having a Love Token Society booth at FUN.
- 2. Making up LTS wooden nickels.
- 3. Having a love token exhibit.
- 4. Having a cyber-newsletter option.
- 5. Having better images of coins for sale in the newsletter.
- 6. Having a forum page.
- 7. Forming a trench art coin club. Think that one was a bit of a joke.

The first three on the list were to promote membership. The LTS booth idea was dismissed a number of years ago. Lloyd Entenmann, past President and author of Love Tokens as Engraved Coins, used to man the LTS table. It was a symbiotic relationship as Lloyd was given a venue to promote both the Love Token Society and his

own book. It cost him far more to go to the shows than he got from the sale of his book and similarly the club spent more than it took in from new member dues. At best one to three members join through a LTS table per show, it's just not cost effective. When Sid Gale became an officer, he helped Lloyd at the LTS booth and tried one or two on his own after Lloyd retired. The booth was dropped due to costs and inability to man it. It is far too much to ask members to spend their own money for travel and accommodations totaling hundreds of dollars in order to man the space.

The booth was dropped but new avenues were pursued. Sid started the Love Token Society website, which still today attracts new members and reaches an even larger audience. I also used to work in the coin business and set up at FUN as a dealer. I always had a tray of love tokens on display and recruited new members there and through my coin store. I made it a point to travel with membership applications. If you are a dealer setting up with love tokens, LTS can provide you with applications to hand out at your venues.

As for the wooden nickels, the board is looking at that possibility. There is an issue of how they would be distributed. We will not have a booth to hand them out from and leaving them on a front entrance table would pose a problem. Children could load their pockets with play money and dealers could take the whole bucket to throw in their own bucket of junk coins and tokens for resale. We could ask club members that set up with love tokens to hand them out for the society. Or, we could advertise them for free by sending a self-addressed postage paid envelope. I am not sure how many takers there would be, with shipping costs both ways. Some wooden nickel collectors and LTS club members would send for them.

If LTS members want a wooden nickel keepsake of the club, they can always write questions to Ask Miss Love Token. If your question is published, you will be mailed an Ask Miss Love Token/Love Token Society wooden nickel. When I first started the column I donated the funds to make wooden nickels to promote the column and increase club participation. The details were published several times in the newsletter, but newer members may not know of the promotion.

The third topic was to have a love token exhibit. Most of the LTS officers have exhibited at one time or another. We also have some club members that exhibit fairly regularly at ANA. I spent about 50 hours on the exhibit I did in 2000 at the summer ANA show. With the amount of work it took professionally putting it together, I have not undertaken another. It was my one great

hurrah and it did win three awards along with some press for LTS. I have to say that made it worth all the work. At the meeting another club member said exhibits were not practical due to the expense and time. He was not referring to the actual cost of the framing, matting, fabric, etc...., but the cost of travel. The exhibit has to be placed before the show opens and cannot be taken down early. So, at FUN it would require staying Wednesday through Sunday afternoon, a lot to spend on accommodations.

Ernie Turnes is an advocate for exhibiting at public libraries. There is little cost in that and the display can capture the attention of non-coin collectors as well. He also gives talks on love tokens at area coin clubs. If you want to exhibit your own love tokens either locally or at a major coin show, you have two avenues. Either custom tailor an exhibit to your own collection or ask LTS to provide the generic love token exhibit headers. Sid Gale will email you the text, just print it out and cut it up. Captions will say things like, pictorial, name, date, and initials. There will also be some paragraphs on general history. You match the coin in your collection to the description, use as many or few as you like. This is not a competitive award getting exhibit because it is too general with its information, but it is a minimum of work and fun to put your coins out on display. Using this program, Sid has shown at FUN under the non-competitive category.

The next three topics have to do with our public printed information: newsletter, coins sales, and forum. For the last year we have talked about redoing the website and going more tech savvy. One problem, we older members do not know how! Computers and all they can do are still a little alien to some of us. A plea went out to find a member who could make a new website for us. It went unanswered so now we might be outsourcing. A suggestion for a forum came up and is being discussed. I asked a web designer about that and she recommended using Facebook instead. She said forums were too anonymous and could get hit with a lot of spam advertising and possibly viruses. With Facebook, she said people use their real names and are more accountable for what they post.

The cyber newsletter is a definite possibility. Sid told me that the Love Token Society had used one in the past, maybe as a trial run. He also said only half the membership had email. If we add the emailed newsletter, we would probably need a two day delay before sending the email copy. We have to make the coin sales fair game for all. Also, I would have to think that the emailed coin images would show better than the photocopy version, providing some solution for that issue as well.

And at last, trench coin art! Many love token collectors think of the Victorian period as the only time frame for love tokens. Just a reminder, before there

were love tokens there were engraved coins, made in England in the sixteen and seventeen hundreds. As a subcategory with those, are the prisoner token engraved coins. Prisoners were shipped from England to Australia to penal colonies, many sentenced to life and not ever returning. Before leaving, some engraved coins as remembrances with sayings such as "when this you see remember me." Those with reference to years sentenced or prison are incredibly valuable. Then jumping forward after the Victorian love token craze and in keeping with the idea of remembrance and departed loved ones, came the Trench coin art of WW I. Of interest to love token collectors are the coins that were engraved similarly to love tokens. Some are initials and names, but many commemorate places stationed or unit numbers and ranks. Occasionally pictorials are incorporated with the text. The trend continued during WW II and a new term, Pacific War Art was ushered in. Australia again plays an important part because many of these engravings are on Australian coins. Interestingly enough at the meeting, we had collectors specialized in Early English engraved coins and Trench art coins.

It is interesting to see what people collect and why. That was the topic Ernie Turnes discussed in his presentation at the meeting. A history buff might gravitate to collecting the oldest coins or those of historical significance like the Trench art coins of WW I and II. WW II could also be collected for sentimental reasons if one served or a parent served. My father served in the Navy and towards the end of WW II he was transferred from Washington to Hawaii and headed up payroll for the Pacific theatre (but that is another story). An artist would certainly be drawn to the Victorian period of love tokens. The pictorials, fine details, and scrollwork are very appealing. If you were not at the meeting but want to share your collecting interests, write a little note for Bob Newhouse to publish. Or, find some way to pose it as a question and ask miss love token for that wooden nickel. Hope to hear from you and it was great seeing many of you at the meeting.

Sincerely, Miss Love Token

*Numismatic Conservation Services (NCS), an affiliate of NGC, will place a love token in a holder and certify it to be a love token. However, no actual coin grading is involved.

Postscript:

The Officers have conferenced and have decided to go ahead with commissioning a new website. Understanding the desire for a Love Token Society booth, wooden nickels, and an exhibit, I would like to suggest that we pick an anniversary year from when the club was formed and go ahead with the booth, nickels, and exhibits for that particular year (our 30 year anniversary?). Think about coming to the FUN show and exhibiting; let's get several volunteers to place their love tokens on exhibit. Contact one of the officers if you would like to be a part of the celebration, either to help man the booth or exhibit. If we have the manpower we can think about doing it every ten years.

Hearts and Flowers - Emblems of Love

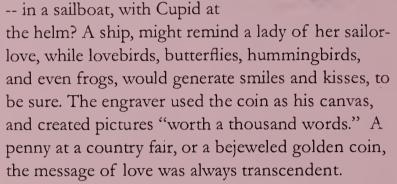
When I first discovered the Love Token Society, and corresponded with Lloyd Entenmann, we were both confused, for neither of us understood what the other collected. I collected the wide range of paper tokens of love and affection associated with Valentine's Day, while Lloyd collected love token coins. "Coins," I said, "incredulously," and proceeded to embrace yet another direction in my historic quest. After appropriate introductions about our mutual hobbies, it became a delightful gathering of two souls, passionately enjoying two variants of the same romantic theme. While the coin tokens are only one aspect of my comprehensive collection, they are significant, as time-honored expressions, reflections of a way in which love was shared, and an important part of my social documentary of people, just like

Love Token coins have an important role in the history of gifts of affection. I cherish, equally, the most naïve copper planchet as much as the elaborately enameled golden tribute. Emotion can be felt in the palm of one's hand – for touching those invisible dreams and fingerprints of the past seems to fulfill a promise of enduring love.

While most Love Token coins are adorned with personalized initials – often carefully intertwined and elaborately bordered, there are many with pictorial images that are the classic "emblems of love." Without words, the engraved images convey an unspoken message between the giver and the recipient. Examples in my collection show engraved flowers, the church,



lovebirds, boats, and grand houses. What woman could resist the proposal, a future that might include the church -- bastion of holy matrimony – or to be whisked away to a grand house



Constant throughout art, we find these eternal love symbols as embellishment on fancy lace paper confections, handmade folk art missives, jewelry, and all manner of the decorative arts. The quiver and arrow of Cupid, god of love, combined with the flaming torch and lyre of Hymen, god of marriage, was a popular design adornment during the 18th and 19th centuries, the symbols often delightfully consecrating furniture carvings!

As seen in early Valentines in my collection, flowers – mysterious and symbolic – have been a favored decorative motif. Flowers often supplant the heart as the central image, and their meanings can be interpreted without the heart emblem, a written word, or any contrived design. Both the heart and the flowers have significant elements, each with a history that makes their usage more fascinating to understand. Symbolizing true love, images of both the rose and the tulip are especially revered. While scarce, they do appear on coins, and it is the knowledgeable collector who can "read" the message.

The heart is described as the emblem



of love, friendship, intelligence, courage, piety, and fidelity. As a religious heart, it was often positioned on a sacred altar, which evolved later into Hymen's "Altar of Love," and thus, the heart became associated with romantic love. The

hearts paired on holy cards signified Jesus and Mary; however, they evolved to represent two lovers. The heart in those religious pictures of the 17th and 18th

centuries was often adorned with flowers, adding to the concept of hearts and flowers together.

Marriage coins and medals play an important role in my chronicle of love. Among my favorites is the treizain de mariage. A group of thirteen tokens were exchanged in French Catholic wedding ceremonies, during the fifteenth through eighteenth centuries. The images on these rare tokens include the sacred altar, the flaming hearts, and clasped hands; the symbolism needs no words or translation.

Flowers as gifts or messengers probably predate the symbolic heart, for they have been mentioned in Egyptian inscriptions, in Chinese writings and in both Greek and Roman mythology. By the 17th century it is believed that Turks used flower symbolism



in innocent bouquets to convey important messages. Adopted by the French, and carried to Queen Victoria's England, this floral code, or "floriography," became popularized as The Language of

Flowers. Numerous books and authors claimed ownership of the concept; however, what mattered was the idea. Tussy Mussy bouquets, often created to camouflage body odor or foul smells of the street, became messages unto themselves.

Flowers became a means of hidden declaration, ardor, rendezvous, or any other sentiment difficult to verbalize – unbridled by general rules of refinement. Nestled in holders of gold or silver, even jewel-encrusted, the bouquet became a significant addition to elegant Victorian couture. One can assume that images on coins still carry some of these non-verbal messages, and that knowledgeable engravers were familiar with the popular sentimental "languages" for expressing love.

Lace paper manufacturers were sure to incorporate flowers in their cameo-embossed designs to make them more beautiful and romantic. Within the design, one could "read"

a message that was unwritten, but potentially significant. A rose, for passionate love, a pansy for thoughtfulness, or a forget-me-not – might enable a message to range from one of childishness to devotion or great intensity! In an era of strict discretion and propriety, a "secret language" had great value.

Victorian artists incorporated the floral code into beautiful Valentines and tokens of affection as well as creative parlor games, which were very popular in every strata of society. Whether saved in a precious album of paper mementos, or coveted as a wearable coin, the token of love appears to have



been an important cultural touchstone for future happiness.

The nineteenth century British painter, Henry William Pickersgill, wrote, "By such sweet signs, the language of the heart." I believe that those signs, manifest in any token of affection, reflect a sincere offering of friendship, admiration, respect, or love, to be cherished as an intimate gift from the heart. As collectors, we honor their intention.

Nancy Rosin has been passionately collecting Valentines and the ephemera of love for more than forty years. Her great pleasure is in sharing the history of this important subject through exhibitions, programs, and numerous articles — as she celebrates love every day of the year. She is President of the National Valentine Collectors Association, and Vice-President of The Ephemera Society of America. NancyRosin@aol.com, www.VictorianTreasury.com

Overlay Tokens

Overlay tokens seem to "just jump out at you" when you see them among a group of love tokens. As Lloyd Entenmann wrote on page 193 of his book Love Tokens as Engraved Coins, "Overlay tokens are not easily found and usually combine different metals. If the coin is silver, the overlay initials are cut from a gold coin, and if the coin is a gold coin, the initials are usually cut from another gold coin or sometimes a silver coin." Lloyd further states, "A love token made in this fashion is very attractive and represents a much more valuable gift".

The jewelers and engravers had to use the materials that were readily available to them at the time. Over the years I have seen numerous love token jewelry items made using coins as "parts". It is not uncommon, for example, to turn over a cuff link or coat button and see that a bust half dime has been used on the bottom part. While the overlaid design could have been made using any material they were apparently most often made by making a "cut out" with one coin and then attaching it to the host coin with an adhesive.

The two love tokens below have had initials cut out of silver and then overlaid on the host coins. On the left is an 1880 Morgan Dollar with the initials "MAC" and on the right is an 1876 Liberty Seated Dime with the initials "SMJ".





Below is an 1876 Liberty Seated Dime overlaid with the letters "LK" in gold and to the right is an 1877 Dime with letters "JA" in gold.



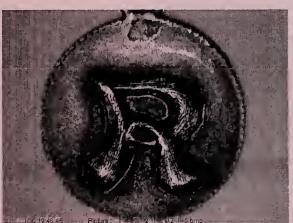


The love token at the top of the next page, is a Type III \$1.00 gold dollar that has been overlaid with intertwined silver letters "CMC". Note one of the C letters is shaped like a horse shoe. The overlay on the right is very unique. The host coin is a \$2.50 gold coin. It has been overlaid with several different colored gold metals and it appears that the branch may be copper. The name Cecelia has been enameled on the banner near the bottom.





The love tokens above were all done on one side. The love token below was worked on both sides. The letter "J" is overlaid with silver on one side of a dime and the other side has been engraved with the initials "JHR".





I think that you will agree that overlays stand out and are interesting.

Silver medal dates to 1852

By Russell Rulau

with permission from Numismatic News, January 10, 2012

The discovery of a pre-Civil War, pre-Emancipation African American medal dated 1852 has made a stir in the numismatic community. The medal is silver, has a 38 mm diameter, making it dollar-sized, and weighs 21.73 grams. The edge is smooth.

All lettering and devices are incused and the rims resemble the reeding found on U.S. coins of the period. The Colored American Institute, a little-known entity echoing New York's famed American Institute, was a Pennsylvania creation. The Institute may have been founded by freed slaves,

perhaps aided by white abolitionists, but very little is known about it.

The medal's obverse bears the shield of arms of the state above a scroll reading, "THE COLORED AMERICAN INSTITUTE." The reverse is inscribed in italics "Awarded to

/ June 10th / 1852." No name appears at the center, though there is some wear and damage in that area.

In the 73 years that I've been a collector and 50 years as a professional numismatic journalist and author, I never realized such a specimen existed. We all learn more every day.

The love tokens below were donated to the Love Token Society by Jerry Lee Antiques in Abington, Va. The proceeds from this sale will be deposited in the LTS account. Thank you for your generosity Jerry. Call 225-664-0718 and I will reserve the love tokens that you want to purchase All items are dimes (10c) unless stated otherwise.	15-6 Cora	
The love tokens below were donated to the Love Token Society by Je Antiques in Abington, Va. The proceeds from this sale will be deposit in the LTS account. Thank you for your generosity Jerry. Call 225-664-0718 and I will reserve the love tokens that you want to purchase All items are dimes (10c) unless stated otherwise.	MW LTS-6	MJP \$22.00
to the Lords from ur gener	LTS-5 1875	LTS-11 Pin 25c
donated a procee ou for you we the loves stated	EUE	Father
s below were donated to the Love ington, Va. The proceeds from this ount. Thank you for your generosis and I will reserve the love tokens the imes (10c) unless stated otherwise.	LG LTS4 .00 1856	LTS-10 1875
kens bel Abingto account. L0718 and	LG LG 88.00	Maud \$18.00
The love token Antiques in Abi in the LTS account All items are di	LTS-3 1883	1883
	AWT LTS-3 87.00 1883	Charlie S18.00
Love Token Society c/o Sid Gale P.O. Box 2351 Denham Springs, La 70727 sidgale@cox.net	LTS-2 India 1/4 R 1883	LTS-8 1882
Love Token S c/o Sid Gale P.O. Box 2351 Denham Sprir sidgale@cox.	HW 57.00	Hattie \$18.00
Seller Address; Email:	LTS-1 1832 Half Dime	LTS-7 1874

Love Token Society Newsletter etter

Dr. Robert C. Newhouse 5840 Tuttle Cove Rd. Manhattan, KS 66503

COIN SALES

Ordering Love Tokens Please made checks payable to:

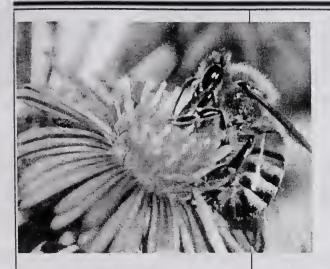
David Jerdee 2631 Westview Lane NW Rochester, MN 55901 email: omaha1898@peoplepc.com 507-288-2387

In remitting, please do not forget to include the postage as follows: Orders

up to \$ 50 - add \$3.85 up to \$100 - add \$4.50 up to \$150 - add \$5.00 up to \$200 - add \$6.00 up to \$300 - add \$7.50 up to \$400 - add \$8.75 OVER \$400 - add \$10.25



submitted by Nancy Rosin





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Counterfeits

INSIDE

pg. 2 - Financial Report Sid Gale

pg. 3 - Coins for Sale

pg. 4-5- In Memory of John Russ & Cathy Frank

pg. 6-7 - Gold Love Tokens Numismatic

A number of counterfeit coins have been made into love tokens. In many cases, the coin we intended to be used as a coin, but when the counterfeit was detected, the other possible use was to make it into a love token. As far as we can determine, such items can be sold and traded as "jewelry items" or "privately made tokens," but not as "coins."

Among the more blatant counterfeits seen are gold sovereigns and half sovereigns (often not even made of gold), gold one dollar pieces, seated Liberty dollars and Trade Dollars. Very few counterfeit dimes, quarters and halves are known. No fake copper love tokens have been reported. Several large sized coins including Mexican 8 reales and Chinese dollars have been seen that were counterfeit.

If passed as numismatic items, they would be worth in the hundreds of dollars, but as love tokens, their value is the engraving and silver value or roughly \$30-50 per item. It would pay to check your love tokens to see if indeed they were "real" coins to start with.

(Reprinted from Aug. 1987 Love Token Society Newsletter)

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Ask Miss Love Token MISSLOVETOKEN@ **VERIZON.NET**

From: Cindy Jeffrey <cinraney46@gmail.com>

Subject: Love Letter page

Financial Statement

Date: April 3, 2012 11:35:49 AM CDT

To: rcn@k-state.edu 1 Attachment, 211 KB

K-State zimbra is down, so using this for the first time! Hope you get this cj

General Funds

Checkbook Balance February 1, 2012 \$5,614.83

Receipts

Member Dues \$161.50 Love Token Book

\$34.00 Dave Jerdee Sales \$20.00

Love Token Sales (donated LT) \$55.45

Total Receipts \$270.95

Subtotal

\$5,885.78

CK# 1566 Bob Newhouse Expenses

> KSU Copy Center \$164.13 Graphic Design \$ 75.00 Stamps \$ 90.00

Misc Postage \$ 3.30 \$332.43

CK#-1567-Sid Gale - Postage \$13.89-

Your 2012 dues are due if 2012 appears above your name on the address label, please check.

\$346.32

Checkbook Balance March 28, 2012 \$5,539.46

The amount above includes \$1418.00 Life member Dues

and \$1132.50 from book sales

Welcome New Members:

Secretary/Treasurer Sid Gale

#498 Joan Gay

2072 Linda Bailey

Citrus Heights, CA

Winslow, ME

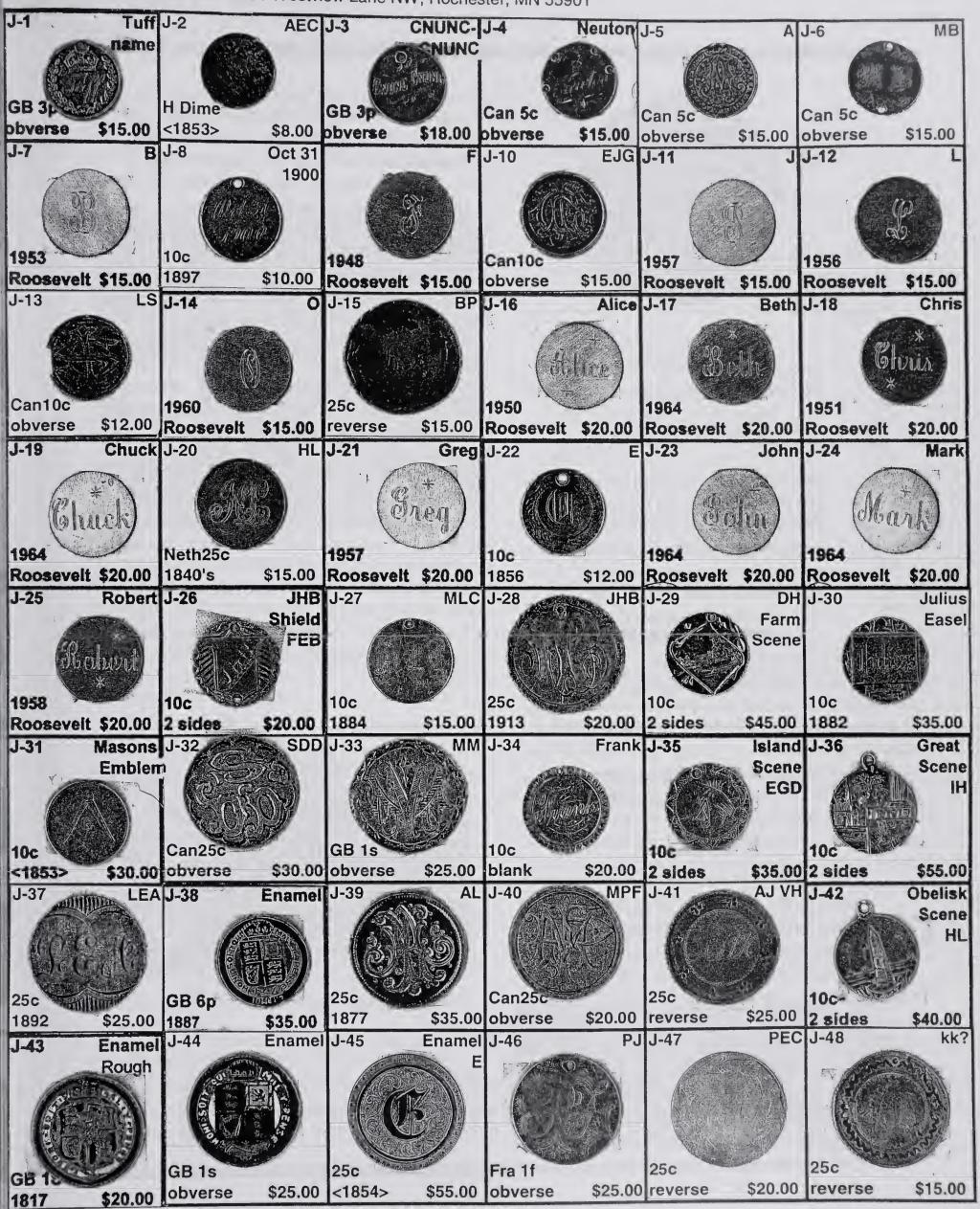
In Memory

It is with regret that I report the passing of another of our long time members. Charles "Ben" Gay (#498) passed on January 6, 2011. Many of you may also remember him as "sactoben" on ebay. His wife of 51 years, Joan, has joined the Love Token Society and assumed his membership number.

I have a complete collection of the LTS Newsletters, starting with the first, dated May 1972, to present. I thought they would be a nice addiction to someone's library or for a Coin Club. It is interesting to read the early newsletters and compare the prices of some of the LT's with the cost today.

I would love to see these newsletters enjoyed and used as a learning tool for all of our LT collectors. I am willing to ship within the US. Hope there is interest in our collection. Thank you,

Pat Klose-Hammond





Another selection from my collection of engraved Columbian Exposition half dollars is a more somber one. Across the top, engraved in bold block letters is the name "John F. Raubold." Then in script below are his birth date of "Sept. 29, 1876" and his date of death "June 13, 1893." Who was this sixteen year old John Raubold whose young life was cut short more than 100 years ago and too soon forgotten? I am reminded of a verse of scripture in the book of James 4:14 that says "For what is your life? It is even a vapor that appears

for a little time and then vanishes away." Most of us have not done something so profound or famous that we would be written about in a book or memorialized in some other lasting way. Many will not experience their 15 minutes of fame. A short generation or two and we too are a lingering memory by a loved one, an image in an old photograph, a brief mention in a letter or an engraved message on a coin. But as many of us know, a message on a coin can bring a memory back to life after being dormant for so many forgotten years.

What do we know of this John? After some research on the Genealogy.com and genealogybank. com websites, I was able to learn a little more about this young man. You see he was the only son of John G. Raubold and his wife Amelia (Hoffman) and only brother to their younger daughter Amelia. The elder Amelia's parents were originally from Germany. The family lived for many years on North Cuylar Avenue in Oak Park, IL. (Suburb of Chicago). John G Raubold was born in Chicago in 1854. His parents

were also from Germany and came to Chicago in the early 1850's. John G. received his training as an apprentice in the silver-gilding trade with the firm of Richter & Husche. In 1878, he and a long-time associate named Frederick Lambin (also of the firm of Richter & Husche) established their own firm of Raubold & Lambin. The firm manufactured gilt, imitation and gold moldings and pictures frames. The partnership became very successful selling goods through two traveling agents all over the West. The firm lasted well into the 20th century and is listed in a number of the early 20th century Chicago business directories.

Furthermore, I was able to find a couple of very short obituaries for John F. Raubold. In them, I learned that his middle initial "F" stood for "Frank." At the time of his death, his family lived at No. 315 Cuyler Avenue in Oak Park, IL, near the Ridgeland subway. He died on June 13, 1893, in River Forest by drowning. Since the Des Plaines River is the only significant body of water in Riverside, lacking any other information, one would logically assume he drowned in the river. He was 16 years and 8 months of age. His funeral was held at his parent's residence at 1 PM on June 15, 1893. The interment was privately held later that day at the Rosehill cemetery.



What do we know of Rosehill cemetery?

Rosehill Cemetery, a Victorian era cemetery at 350 acres, is the largest cemetery in the City of Chicago. It is also one of the oldest, established in February of 1859 with the first burial that same

month. The name "Rosehill" resulted from a City Clerk's error – the area was previously called "Roe's Hill," named for nearby farmer Hiram Roe. He refused to sell his land to the city until it was



promised that the cemetery be named in his honor. Rosehill's Joliet-limestone entrance gate was designed by William W. Boyington, the architect of the Chicago Water Tower and the Old University of Chicago. As the Rosehill Cemetery Administration Building and Entry Gate, it was listed on the U.S. National Register of Historic Places in 1975.

The climactic scene of the movie Next of Kin was filmed at Rosehill, with a gunfight taking place in the area west of the chapel. The funeral scene in Backdraft takes place at the Volunteer Firefighter's Monument at Rosehill, but was actually filmed elsewhere using a replica of this monument. Like its sister cemetery Graceland, Rosehill is the burial place of many well-known Chicagoans. Just to name a few:

- Avery Brundage, athlete, construction, president US and International Olympic Committees (USOC and IOC)
- Charles G. Dawes, 30th Vice President of the United States
- Bobby Franks, murder victim of Leopold and Loeb
- Elisha Gray, inventor, founder of Western

Electric

- John D. Hertz, Yellow Cab founder, Hertz Rent-A-Car
- Otis Hinckley, co-founder of Hinckley & Schmitt
- Nat Hudson, Major League Baseball pitcher from 1886-1889 for the St. Louis Browns
- Oscar F. Mayer, Founder of the Oscar Mayer Weiner company
- Marth O'Driscoll, actress
- Julius Rosenwald, Sears
- George j. Schmitt, co-founder of Hinckley & Schmitt
- Charles M. Schwab, U.S. Steel
- Richard Warren Sears, Sears, Roebuck
- John G. Shedd, Shedd Aquarium
- Milton Sills, stage and film actor
- Edmund Dick Taylor, "Father of the Greenback"
- Aaron Mongomery Ward, Montgomery Ward stores & catalogue
- Frances Willard, temperance leader and suffragist
- New Williamson, Major League Baseball player, 1878-1890

The cemetery contains many monuments that are notable for their beauty and eccentricity. Not the least of these is the Raubold-Greenwood monument and the smaller headstone of an almost 17 year old, once forgotten young man named John Frank Raubold.



With permission, The NUMISMATIST

gold love tokens

We collectors often talk about coins as history in our hands. Love tokens are special examples of this idea. In the course of customizing a coin to make a love token, the piece is infused with elements of time, people or places.

Love tokens generally are defined as coins on which one or sometimes both sides have been smoothed and engraved with initials, names, phrases and/ or scenes. These pieces were often given to young ladies as "tokens of love" by suitors, a practice that seems to have originated in Great Britain in the early 1800s and migrated to the United States in the mid- to late-19th century. Ideal host coins

for ove tokens are \$1 gold pieces. They have a special allure because of their precious-metal content and their petite size, which gives the final product a gem-like quality. These aspects are what first attracted me to gold dollar love tokens. Since then, I have found many fascinating specimens, and my interests have evolved. Now I collect what I call "exotic" gold dollar love tokens. At first, that meant pieces with multiple coins, including branch mint and proof examples, but I knew there were other possibilities.

The Coins

United States gold dollars were introduced in 1849 and were minted every year through 1889. In this relatively short time, three different types (plus varieties) were produced. Because of public feedback, in 1854 the diameter was increased from 13 to 15mm, creating



LIKE MANY COLLECTORS, Judy Schwan and her husband, Fred, seek love tokens with their names or initials. They found "Fred" on a Type III gold dollar and a very nicely engraved and enameled "J" on an 1851 Type I gold dollar.

Type II dollars. This larger size made the coins easier to use in commerce (and better hosts for love tokens.) A subtle result of this change was that it gave designers two

different sizes to incorporate when crafting multi-coin items. Type III dollars were created in 1856, when the obverse design was altered to correct for technical striking difficulties.

All three design types were used to produce love tokens. Type II love tokens are the scarcest, having the lowest type mintage. The ultimate goal for collectors is to find all three types in one piece of jewelry.

Gold dollars were struck at five United States Mint facilities: Philadelphia and the branches at Charlotte, Dahlonega, New Orleans and San Francisco. The vast majority of the coins, however, originated in Philadelphia. Mintages were low overall. The highest annual production was just over 4 million in 1853; the lowest was 400 in 1875. Proof coins also were made in most years after 1859.

Dollars as Love Tokens

Numismatist and author
Q. David Bowers makes many
references to the use of gold
dollars in jewelry in his Guide Book
of Gold Dollars. His comments
convey a tone of regret that I

hear in the voices of many collectors: "It's too bad the coins were mutilated." Not so! Out of the thousands of coins produced for most dates, relatively few have survived as personal artifacts—except love tokens. Furthermore, I believe most of the love tokens would not have survived the recessions, depressions and other catas trophes of the past 150 years if they had been mere coins.

Bowers quotes a remarkable report from the November 1889 issue of Bankers' Magazine taken from the Philadelphia Record: "Almost all of our gold dollars are being used for purposes of adornment, and their fate as a medium of exchange has long been doomed." Bowers also reports that jewelers paid 40-cent premiums for gold dollars to make into jewelry.

Multiple-Coin Items

The first "exotics" that attracted my attention were love tokens consisting of more than one gold dollar. The use of multiple coins added

creative opportunities for the craftsman as well as the collector, as you can see in the three pieces described below.

The first example I obtained was a five-coin string engraved and enameled MAUDE. This item was rescued from the melting pot only recently by an alert coin shop employee. I do not know who Maude

THIS STRING
of gold dollar love tokens
was rescued by an alert coin
shop employee.



was, but she left behind a beautiful piece of jewelry.

Unfortunately, we cannot determine what it was intended to be. That is one of the interesting little challenges. The bottom and top coins have loops, indicating it was attached to something. Was the attractive item part of a necklace? The piece is composed of three Type III and two Type II dollars. (Type I coins were obviously undesirable because of their smaller size.) The Type II dollars are the top and bottom coins. This seems to have been an intentional choice by the item's creator.

The spectacular pin illustrated here likewise is interesting (and exotic) in many ways. As a piece of jewelry, it must be considered a beautiful success. The six gold dollars are nicely engraved and mounted. They are attached to or dangle from a central coin—an 1877 German 10 marks struck at the Frankfurt mint. We can never know its history for sure, but this pin tells a story more clearly than most love tokens. The six dollars engraved with initials likely represent children and/or grandchildren. For example, the two coins soldered

to the German piece could be the children, and the four coins below could be grandchildren. The selection of the German coin appears to have been very deliberate. Perhaps this pin was made for a woman who immigrated from Germany or was married in 1877. This piece likely was given as a gift in recognition of an anniversary of one of these events. But when?

The pin offers some clues. Its elaborate nature and its high intrinsic value indicate it would have been given for an important occasion.

Maybe it was presented in 1902 for a 25th wedding anniversary. However, it is possible it was created in 1907 for the recipient's 30th birthday or 30th wedding anniversary. I do not believe it was given after 1917 because by that time the popularity of love tokens had largely waned (but not disappeared). Of course, you can disagree and formulate your own ideas—that is part of the charm of love-token collecting.

The other side of the pin is wonderful in its own way. The six gold dollars include all three types, thus the pin represents a type set. The sevencoin watch fob pictured here is similar in concept to the multinational pin, but with a significant difference. This piece was probably made for a man. It consists of six gold dollars and one quarter eagle (\$21/2 gold piece). The top three dollars are Type I, followed by two Type III specimens and a Type II. The latter is much more worn than the others and has solder repair visible on the back, which suggests it may have been used previously in another piece of jewelry.

The coins' reverses are engraved with three names and four sets of initials. "Alice," which appears on the quarter eagle, was probably the owner's

wife. The two other names are also of women: Katie and Mary. Why, then, are there only initials on the other coins? The fob is topped off (or rather, "bottomed off") with the quarter eagle. Because the reverse of this Liberty Head piece was engraved, the coin is the only one with a date (1861). I think the fob commemorates an important event that took place that year. It could have been a birth or, more likely, a wedding. Dates

The small size of gold dollars also led to a unique design element -the dates are on the reverse. Most love tokens are engraved on the reverse, preserving the date on the obverse. However, in the case of gold dollars, the obverse is often engraved. In some instances, it may have been more or less by chance. But in many or most cases, it was done deliberately. A beautifully engraved gold coin with the recipient's initials would be all the more meaningful if it also retained the year of birth, marriage or other occasion.

Thus far, I have not come across any really rare dates. I have found an 1881 dollar (mintage of 7,620), but as gold dollars go, it is not particularly rare. Wouldn't it be amazing to find an 1875 dollar

> (mintage of 400)? Because the dates are sometimes lost in the preparation of these love tokens, it is altogether possible that rare-date coins have been made into love tokens and even exist in some collections. It might also be possible to date some of the coins by obverse die characteristics.

Continued in the next issue of LL



Love Token Society Newsletter

etter

Dr. Robert C. Newhouse 5840 Tuttle Cove Rd. Manhattan, KS 66503

COIN SALES

Ordering Love Tokens
Please made checks payable to:
 David Jerdee
 2631 Westview Lane NW
 Rochester, MN 55901
 email: omaha1898@peoplepc.com
 507-288-2387

In remitting, please do not forget to include the postage as follows: Orders

up to \$ 50 - add \$3.85 up to \$100 - add \$4.50 up to \$150 - add \$5.00 up to \$200 - add \$6.00 up to \$300 - add \$7.50 up to \$400 - add \$8.75 OVER \$400 - add \$10.25









NEW LTS Website NOW LIVE!

Miss Love Token is pleased to report the launch of a new LTS website. The press release (see bottom of page 2) was sent to Coin News, Coin World, and Numismatic News. A separate writing was sent to the ANA. Please visit the site. I think you will be pleased with it. Also, take the time to make use of the Report a Love Token form under the Archives page drop down menu.

Now the newsletter will be available online. The newsletter webpage is password protected and only available to LTS members. New passwords will be sent out each year with membership renewals. For now I am posting the password for the membership: Lovingit2012 Use that capitol "L" as I believe it is case sensitive. There may be a few bugs to be worked out with the initial LL newsletter uploads. We still are working out the formatting with the coin sales person. I am told this month will have an auction and should be fine to upload in the necessary jpeg format.

The club outsourced for a professional web designer and the LTS webmaster has put in about 100 hours in rewriting articles and uploading pictures. Let's keep the site growing with new images sent in through Report a Love Token. As the images expand we may have to categorize them into several pages of subcategories like the Categories for Collecting Love Tokens article, also found on the site under the Archives page.

> Sincerely, Miss Love Token

INSIDE

pg. 2 - Financial Report Sid Gale

pg. 3 - Gold Love Tokens continued

pg. 4-5 - In the Trenches

pg. 6-7 - Coins for Sale

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LOVE LETTER EDITOR Robert C. Newhouse 5840 Tuttle Cove Rd. Manhattan, KS 66503 (785) 539-1831

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Ask Miss Love Token MISSLOVETOKEN@ **VERIZON.NET**

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General Funds

Checkbook Balance March 28, 2012 Receipts		\$5,539.46
Member Dues (35) Love Token Book Donations \$3.00	\$437.50 \$34.00	
Total Receipts	\$474.50	

Subtotal

\$6,013.96

Expenses CK# 1568	8 Bob Newhouse		
KSU Copy Cen			
Layout	\$ 75.00		Your 2012 dues are due if 2012
Stamps	\$ 90.00		appears above your name on
Misc Postage	\$ 2.90		the address label, please check.
		\$271.24	
CK# 1569 Eve A	lexander(Domain Name)	\$59.05	
CK# 170 USPS	(Dues Notices)	\$13.50	
		\$343.79	

Checkbook Balance May 16, 2012

\$5,670.17

The amount above includes \$1418.00 Life member Dues and \$1132.50 from book sales

Secretary/Treasurer
Sid Gale

Welcome New Members:

#2073 Jeanne Roberts Appleton, WI

Press Release:

The Love Token Society has just added a new website: **www.lovetokensociety.com**. The former site, www.lovetokensociety.org, will time out at the end of its contract. The new and improved site features past articles from the Love Letter newsletter, a history section, love token jewelry, and the report a love token form and image sections.

Of special interest is the jewelry section which showcases antique photographs of people wearing love token jewelry right alongside the actual love token jewelry. These photographs are scarcer than the jewelry they represent.

The report a love token section is a venue for people to share their love tokens with fellow collectors. It is a modified way for one to exhibit a collection and will also serve as a data bank for known love tokens. The form can be accessed by both Love Token Society members and the general public. Submitted love token images that are unusual and interesting will be selected and added to the reported images page. Love tokens are one of a kind, so sharing images is of great importance for people to see what is out there.

The site has been launched, but will continue to be in development as new images and articles come in. Look for many additions over the next year at www.lovetokensociety.com.

Mints and Proofs

Although I know that branch mint coins were used in jewelry, I have not found any that have been made into love tokens. Coin dealer and author Douglas Winter reports seeing San Francisco dollars that have been fashioned into jewelry, as well as Charlotte and Dahlonega dollars that have been removed from jewelry, but no love tokens.

The distinctive nature of some of the Charlotte and Dahlonega dies might allow a collector to identify some love tokens, provided they exist. It may also be true that these very characteristics might have led jewelers to reject these coins.

It sounds crazy to collectors today, but it has been reported that proof gold dollars were frequently used in the manufacture of love tokens. This was done because there was a somewhat reliable supply of proof coins. Buyers could go to the Philadelphia Mint and, for a small premium, buy a few proof specimens. Jewelers might also have preferred the proofs because of their beautiful appearance. But there is one big problem. I cannot find any proof gold dollar love tokens. At the ANA World's Fair of MoneySM in 2011, coin dealer and author David Akers told me he had seen a proof double eagle (\$20) love token, but never a dollar one.

In general, love token collectors are not particularly interested in minting techniques. They are more likely to focus on the nature and quality of the engraving. Therefore, it is altogether possible that some gold dollar love tokens are in collections waiting to be identified as proofs. How exciting it would be to find some!

Double Your Pleasure

I have stumbled upon some exotic items that I did not anticipate. As such things go, love token stickpins are relatively common. Usually, the coin is engraved, and then soldered to a straight pin. However, I own two that do not fit this description. On the first, a coin dangles from the mouth of a bird attached to the pin. As nice as this piece is, it probably would not be worth mentioning were it not for the second one. It's a nicely engraved Type I dollar suspended from a chain attached to two pins!

There are other ways to double your pleasure with love tokens. The vast majority of specimens are engraved on one side only, but some feature engraving on both sides. These generally are not as popular with numismatists because coin identification and dating usually are next to impossible. I was lucky to find one of these double-sided tokens: a Type I dollar engraved on the obverse with the name "Mattie," and on the reverse with the initials "WH."

Conclusion

Gold dollar love tokens are indeed intriguing. There are many ways to approach a collection of these sentimental bits of history, and there are areas requiring more research. I intend to keep looking.

LEARN MORE...

If you found this article of interest, you might enjoy these books, available for loan from the ANA's Dwight N. Manley Numismatic Library:

Love Tokens as Engraved Coins by

Lloyd Entenmann. Audubon, NJ: Entenmann

Publishing, 1991. (NB80.E5)

A Guide Book of Gold Dollars by

Q. David Bowers. Atlanta, GA: Whitman Publishing, 2011. (BG22. B6C)

I collect World War II numismatic items, such as notes, coins, medals and bonds. I have been at it for decades, and though I still have much to learn, I now have less to collect. Only recently did I start pursuing World War II "coin trench art." I had a few pieces before, but I did not chase them. I hardly noticed them. That was a mistake. Some 30 years ago, I went around coin shows asking dealers if they had military payment certificates (MPCs) for sale. They would give me a blank look and say, "Huh?" Now when I visit a bourse floor and am spotted by certain dealers, they say, "Fred, I have some great MPCs for you." I respond "Great! But do you have any trench art?" and they say, "Huh?" I don't know if this is a statement about my eccentricity or about the delicious diversity of numismatics. I suspect it is both.

Conflicts & Creation

Since their invention in Lydia (present-day Turkey) in 610-600 B.C., coins have served as war-time souvenirs. Jump forward a few thousand years, and soldiers in all branches of the military still take home coins and paper money that remind them of foreign lands and faraway peoples.

Early innovators began altering coins (usually by engraving) or incorporating them into larger items. Some alterations occurred during the Civil War and even earlier, but World War I saw an explosion in the popularity of what came to be known as "trench art" in general and "coin trench art" in particular. (I made that last one up, but it feels right.) The first term prevails, although not all the items actually were made in a trench or are erceived as art.

The term "trench art" conjures up visions of soldiers carving or engraving coins in a foxhole. Not necessarily so. Most trench art—especially engraved coins—was created by skilled military or civilian personnel. (I learned this from reading Nicholas J. Saunders' great book Trench Art:

Materialities and Memories of War and have found numismatic evidence to support his claim.)
American sailors stationed in Pacific navy construction battalions created many different trench-art souvenirs, which they then sold. They had the tools, skills, materials and, between missions, the time to create their inventory. Civilian jewelers, watchmakers, woodworkers and others who had been drafted into the military also could have gone into the souvenir business. Similarly, local civilian craftsmen in Australia, the Philippines and unlikely countries such as New Guinea created and sold these unusual works.

This is not to say that members of the military never made numismatic trench art. They certainly did. Their pieces usually can be identified by the quality of the workmanship. I call the lesser-quality items "soldier made," as opposed to "craftsman made." This is not meant to disrespect the former.



THE OBVERSES OF THESE 1943 AND 1944 AUSTRALLA FLORINS Here engraved with messages of affection for loved ones from soldiers serving in the Pacific Theatre during World War II. Actual Sizes: 28.6mm (top) & 25mm PHOTOS: FRED SCHWAN/ROBERT B. KELLEY

Indeed, overall they are scarcer and possess their own special charm. There are other ways to classify and collect numismatic trench art. For

Soldiers of all ranks wanted engraved coins from many countries in every theater of operation.



PHOTOS: KEN BARR/ROBERT B.. KELLEY _ ENGRAVINGS OF FLOWERS and a whimsical desert scene, along with the word "Egypt" and the date "1944," distinguish the obverse of this U.S. half dollar.

example, objects can be grouped according to whether coins are the dominant element of the object (think bracelets) or an incidental part of the final work (think ashtrays).

Coins are ideal hosts for engraving. They are abundant, inexpensive, malleable, and often charming or attractive in their own right. (The popularity of creating love tokens in the 19th century and collecting them in the 21st century attest to their allure.) Trench-art craftsmen recognized this in World War II and produced an amazing

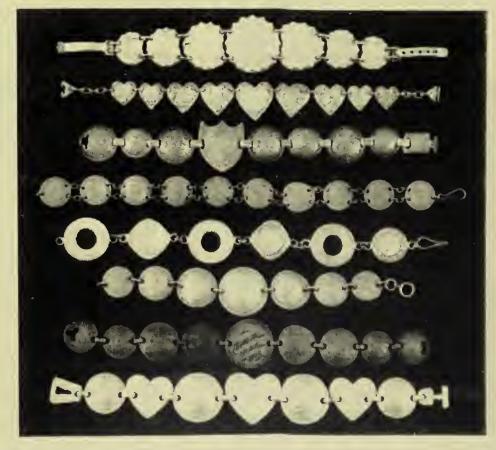
array of pieces. Soldiers of all ranks wanted engraved coins from many countries in every theater of operation. They usually preferred local issues, but sometimes they wanted specimens from their native country that were engraved with a message, or local or wartime themes. I have seen Egyptian pyramids engraved on coins from several countries. Collector Ken Barr owns one such example—on a Walking Liberty half dollars.

When I told him I wished to buy it, he informed me that the only way I could purchase the piece was from his estate! (I made him attach a note to the coin's holder that reads, "Sell to Fred Schwan upon my death.") Coins made ideal bracelets (and still do), the simplest of which is composed of seven or eight examples linked together and joined with a clasp. Although dates and a country's name were sufficient messages, custom-engraved inscriptions and/or personal names often were added to a center specimen or, rarely, to all the coins. Such bracelets actually are quite common, and a large number have found their way into my collection. "Souveniring," as it was called, was a popular activity during World War II. It was so prevalent that, in many areas, it contributed to coin shortages, which resulted in the issuance of emergency money (usually notes), thus leading to even more

numismatic items available for collection today. Despite the problems the shortages created, senior

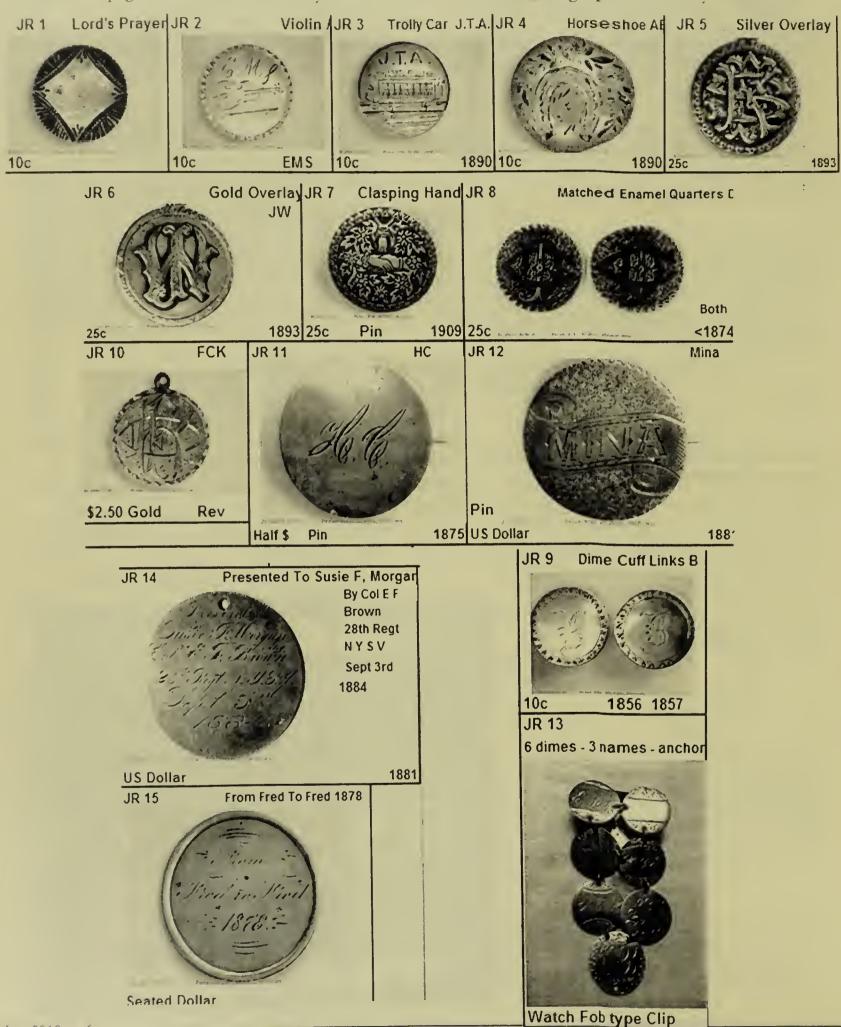
military authorities recognized the importance of souveniring to morale and did not attempt to restrict it.

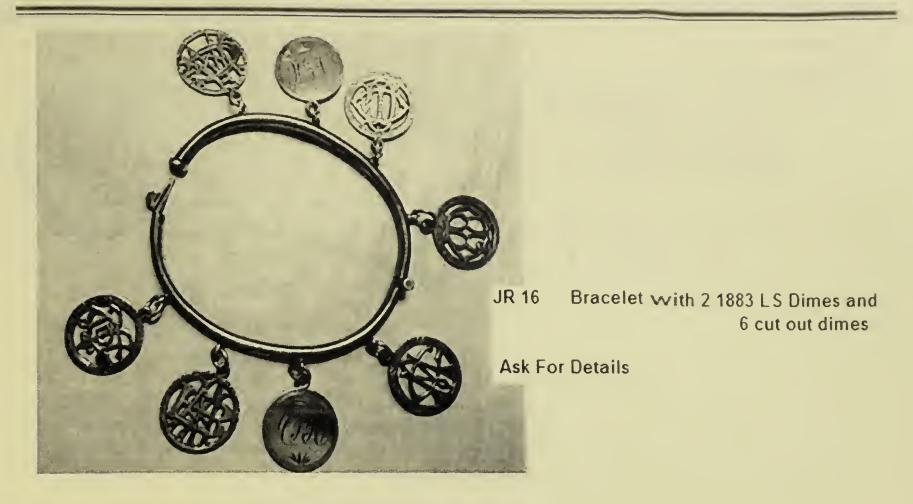
Trench-Art Bracelets such as these are often composed of numerous coins, many of which have been engraved. The pieces' dates ad issuing countries (when visible) tie the jewelry to unique moments in history.



(continued in the next issue)

A long-time member of the Love Token Society has decided to sell some of her love tokens. She has requested that members of the Love Toke Society have the first opportunity to purchase them via this AUCTION. There is a Reserve on each of them. The rules for the auction are presented in detail at the bottom of the next page. Call 225-664-0718 if you would like an e-mail containing a picture of any of these lots.





Auction Closes at 10:00 P.M. (CST) June 29, 2012

TERMS OF SALE

- 1. No buyer's fee. Seller pays \$.50 per lot sold.
- 2. Sellers may place a reserve bid.
- 3. All winning bids over \$15.00 will be reduced to approximately 10% above the second highest bid. No bids under \$15.00 will be reduced.
- 4. All bids must be received by 10:00 PM <u>CST</u> on the closing date (Friday, June 29th, 2012). <u>Phone bids</u> are encouraged, but the only information given will be the second highest bid.
- 5. Winning bidders will be notified by email or telephone. Buyer must add sufficient postage and insurance with payment. Postage will be determined at time of sale.

Love Token Society Project

Love Token JR 14 in the auction is a very interesting piece. Engraved on this 1881 Morgan Dollar is the following inscription, "Presented to Susie F. Morgan By Col E.F. Brown 28th Regt NYSV Sept 3rd 1884". Who was Colonel Brown? Why did he present this dollar to Susie Morgan 128 years ago? Who was Susie?

Russ Frank and I have uncovered several interesting bits of information.

- 1. Colonel Edwin F. Brown was an officer in the 28th Regt at the Battle of Cedar Mountain in 1862. He lost his left arm and was taken prisoner.
- 2. This link provides a history of the 28th Regiment. http://dmna.ny.gov/historic/reghist/civil/ infantry/28thInf/28thInfCWN.htm
- 3. Frank has uncovered several other news articles that provide additional information.

We are seeking someone to volunteer to conduct detailed research and write a historically accurate article about the love token. The article will be published in the Love Letter and presented to whoever purchases it.

OVE
Love Token Society Newsletter

etter
Dr. Rob

Dr. Robert C. Newhouse 5840 Tuttle Cove Rd. Manhattan, KS 66503





ORGANIZED

Love Token Society Newsletter

etter

President's Message

Hello to each of you. I hope that your summer has been (1) not too terribly hot and uncomfortable and (2) a time when you've been able to add to or refine your collection. Personally, my collecting activities have been limited, except for my involvement in clubs (we started a new "coins and collectibles" club here in Myrtle Beach in January).

My comments for this issue are to try to express enough thanks to our officers for the work that they do for our club.

The first "thank you" goes to Carol Bastable for all of the time and effort that she has put into our new web site. If you haven't seen it, I urge you to visit www.lovetokensociety.com. You will be impressed by all of its features. I get tired just thinking of all the work that Carol has done. And the quality of the product reflects Carol's work.

The second "thanks" goes to Sid Gale for all of the "behind the scenes" work that he does continually, keeping the club books and records, offering suggestions to improve our organization, and guiding us in the right direction. Sid's experience in the club and in the hobby is difficult to put a true value on.

And third, "thanks" to Bob Newhouse for all of his efforts in publishing our newsletter. I've done this when I worked for a living and for other clubs where I've been a member. It's no easy task. And like the web site, "The LoveLetter" is tangible evidence that reflects who we are as a club.

And with that I will close and encourage you, if you have the opportunity, to say thanks to these volunteers for the work that they do for our club... and to others who contribute in some way (write articles, exhibit, Ernie Turnes sell love tokens here, etc).

INSIDE

pg. 2 - Financial Report Sid Gale

pg. 3 - Miss Love Token

pg. 4-5 - In the Trenches Part 2

pg. 6 - The Decline of the Love Token Carole Bastable

pg. 7 - Coins for Sale

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Ask Miss Love Token MISSLOVETOKEN@ **VERIZON.NET**

Pacific War Art

Engraved World War II numismatic trench art made in the Pacific is the most commonly found, likely because of the very large number of Americans who assembled and trained in Australia before leaving to fight in the Philippines, New Guinea, Netherlands East Indies and countless other fronts. When the coins were sent to loved ones—and most were—they were going home, something most soldiers wished they, too, could do. From 1942 to 1945, horrible battles were fought on New Guinea and its surrounding islands. The country's numismatic trench art—like bracelets, charms, lockets and other jewelry— must have been produced in great quantities

because it is readily available today and offers great variety. In fact, collectors can specialize in New Guinea trench-art bracelets, which usually were made from U.S.-minted Australian coins.

Rings & Things

Rings were often created from silver coins. If the craftsman was patient, he would tap the edge of a coin until it mushroomed over. He could then drill out the center and have a wearable ring. When the process was performed skillfully, enough of the original coin and its date remained visible. The finished product also could be engraved. Coins engraved with personal information differ only slightly from other trench-art specimens. Usually one side is planed, as is normally done in creating a love token. Alternatively, the engraving could be placed in a coin's fields. This kind of numismatic trench art tended to be made by soldiers. I have found



THE REVERSES OF THESE WELL-WORN 1921 Morgan and 1922 Peace dollars likely served as geographical records of their owners' assignments. The coins' condition suggests their use as pocket pieces.

two remarkable examples of the latter. Both were made from U.S. silver dollars—scarce hosts for World War II trench art. One is a 1921 Morgan, the other a 1922 Peace dollar. (I find the second to be a particularly ironic, yet poignant, item.) Two legible locations are engraved on the Morgan dollar—Burma and Tasmania. The Peace dollar records a remarkable journey, engraved with "H.F. Hudson/680-37-81/ Hawii Maui/Kwadjelinn/Eniwetok/Guam/Saipan Tinan/44-45." Well worn, these coins apparently were carried as pocket pieces after the war.

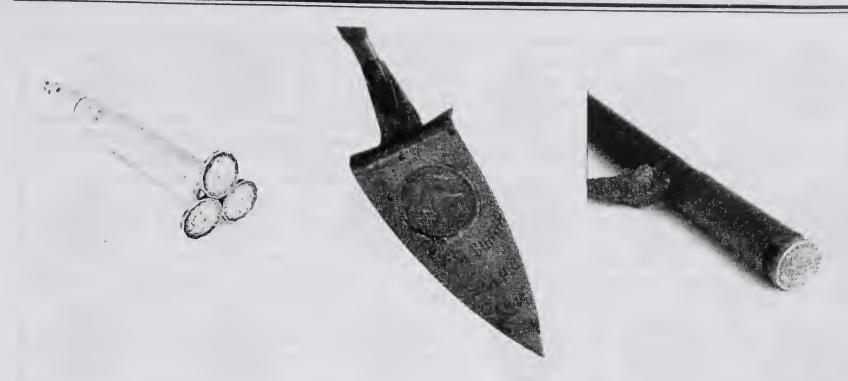
Coins as Minor Design Elements

Add coins to an artillery-shell ashtray, and both time and place are identified without the necessity

of engraving. This concept was used in creating many different items in my collection, such as a salt or pepper shaker (I only have one), a letter opener, cake server, "swagger stick" and, of course ashtrays.

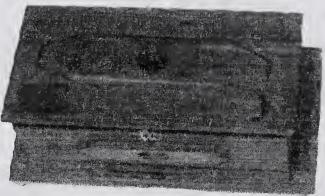
One of my favorite pieces is a jewelry box with a 1944 Australian florin mounted in the lid. I also have a "grass" skirt with a waistband decorated with 10 Australian coins. I could not believe my luck when I stumbled upon it at a militaria show; neither could I resist purchasing it. (I never did find anyone to model it!)





Location, Location

I like to find numismatic trench art from as many different countries and colonies as possible. I also look for examples that were issued in one place, but used for trench art that represented a different nation. Finally, and most interesting to me are items, such as bracelets, made with coins from more than one country. I have been able to obtain coin trench art featuring pieces from the following places: Australia, Azores, Egypt, England, Germany, Iceland, India, Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, Panama, New Guinea, Philippines, Soviet Union and the United States. Most trench art is dated, since the year of issue is already a part of the coin's design. My favorite exception is an ashtray from Egypt made from a truncated artillery shell, with cigarette rests constructed from bent coins (whose dates are not visible).



Hand-carved Jewelry Box with Australian florin embedded in the top houses much of the author's numismatic trench art, like this 1943 Australian shilling that features a beach scene and the words "New Guinea."

In Search of Numismatic Trench Art

If you listen to me, you might think that coins are the center of the trench-art world. This is not true. In fact, coins are an extremely small part of the vast field of trench art, which consists of objects made from artillery and small-arms shell cases, fragmentation (often called shrapnel), aircraft parts and just about anything imaginable. While collectors from the greater trench-art world are familiar with coin rings, bracelets and the like, they would never think that items such as these constitute a sub-specialty. If any of those collectors read this article, I am sure they will be surprised. As far as I know, there are no trench-art-only shows, although you can find numismatic trench art at militaria events. Like coins, trench art can be found in museums, but they rarely have major collections of these unique items on display. Internet auctions are the most reliable source of this exonumia. And although I hate to divulge this (I don't want the competition!), I usually come across numismatic trench art at major coin shows. Look for dealers who carry love tokens or medals. Do not expect to find a wide selection at any one time or place. Be patient and keep searching. I have been seeking numismatic trench art for only a few years and know I still have much to learn. I am equally certain there are some really great finds waiting to be discovered.

By the end of the 1800s, love tokens had gone out of fashion. The Columbian Exposition timed with the last large production of love tokens. It is believed that love tokens were engraved at fairs and this one would have been no different. There were certainly box dollars made at the Columbian Exposition.

By the 1890s vast silver deposits were discovered, making silver jewelry affordable to the masses. All of a sudden silver jewelry was viewed as déclassé. Gold jewelry was preferred by society and those that could not afford it wore gold plate or "gold shell". Gold shell was a high quality very thick form of gold filled jewelry, often warranted wearing for 20 or 25 years without tarnishing or the finish coming off.

Photography had become popular and more affordable. Now photographs were printed on paper instead of metal or glass. Exposure times were sped up and subjects did not have to sit motionless for a period of time like they did in early photography. Itinerant photographers replaced the traveling engraver and lockets became very popular between 1900 and 1920.

By the 1920s, Art Deco styles were popular. People were in a new modern century and the organic swirls and details that characterized the Art Nouveau period were out of favor.

The few love tokens that were made past 1900 were mostly monogrammed and simple script or block style letters placed in a row. It was once wondered why many of the gold love tokens were so plain? Surely if one were to spend a lot on a gold coin, that person would want it ornate and special. The simplicity of many of these gold coins just speaks to the time in which they were made.

Art Deco gemstone bracelets were fashioned with in-line construction, one stone set right after the other in a linear format. Square and rectangular stones were very popular. Geometrics, dynamic angles, and minimal design were the poster children for the Art Deco movement. There was also another new style bracelet that came into fashion and helped seal the deal on the love token's demise; the Forgetme-not or sweetheart bracelet.

As America moves out of the Victorian era and into the Industrial Revolution characterized by the assembly line, more manufacturers pop up. Jewelry manufacturers appear in more numbers and some jewelry styles were even patented. The Forget-me-not or sweetheart bracelets which are named and associated best with the 1940s actually appeared on the scene a lot earlier. Both timed in popularity with WW I and WW II. With men going off to war, many people got more sentimental and realized the fragility of life.

These bracelets were mostly made up of rectangular individual segments that were then engraved with one name

per section. The in-line construction mirrored the geometric Art Deco aesthetics. They were mass produced and there were no coins to gather, smooth down, drill, solder, etc... Designs other than the names were pre-struck or cast in the metal plaques. This automated jewelry saved the jeweler a lot of time. Even the engraving eventually became machine engraved.

There are a few handfuls of late date love tokens ranging from primitive graffiti scratched in a coin to someone commissioning a modern love token to mark an anniversary or a loved one. However, the biggest surge of post Victorian love tokens came during the great world wars.

A new art form, trench art, came into being during WW I. War souvenirs were fashioned using found objects in the field, like unspent shell casings. Foreign coins were collected and some soldiers had them engraved with dates and places served. Even images of foreign lands were engraved on the coins.

By WW II the emphasis of what was engraved on the coin had changed. A few were keepsakes with places, but most were gifts for girls, mothers, and sisters back home. "Sweetheart" jewelry had become big business. There was a great sense of patriotism that had swept the country, like none other before. Women showed their support my wearing jewelry with stars & stripes and military insignias representing their loved ones at war.

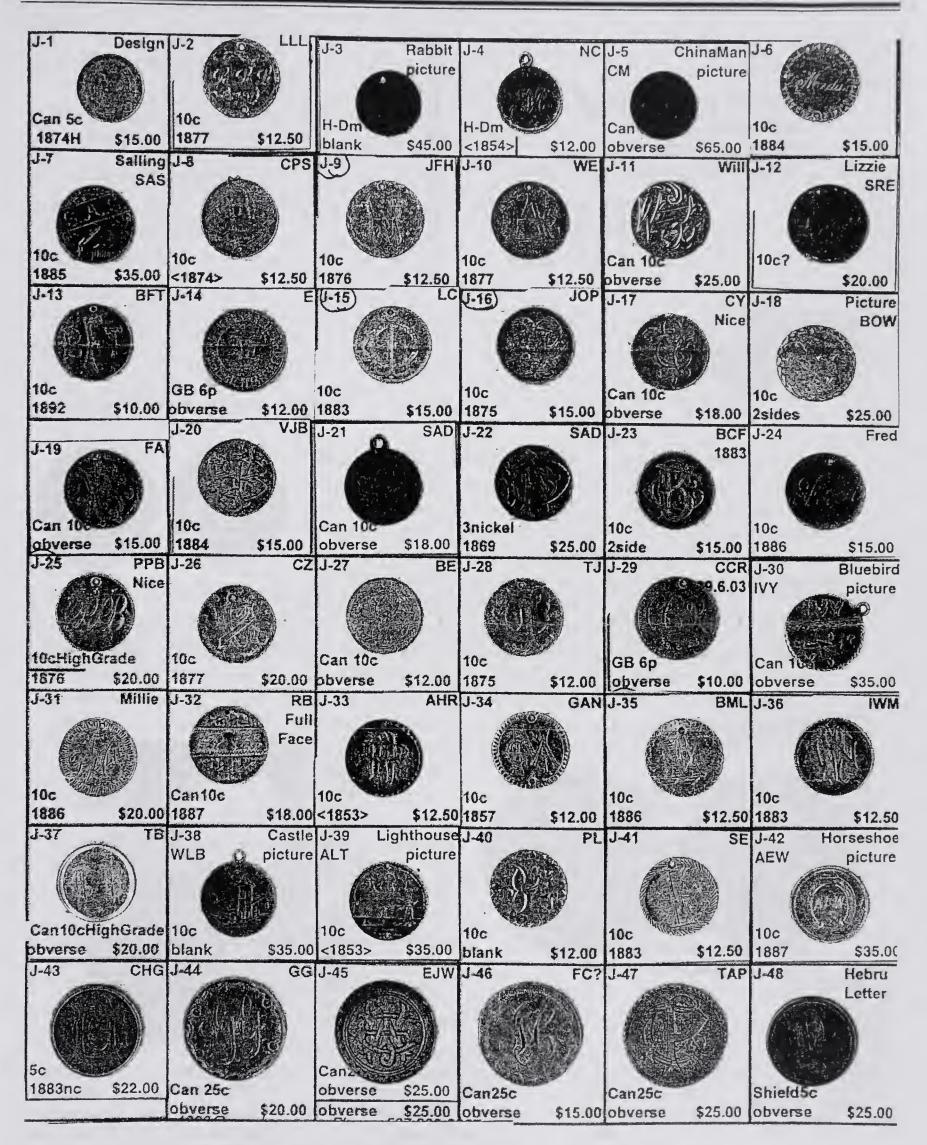
The largest concentration of engraved WW II coin jewelry was engraved on Australian coins. In fact, this form of jewelry was even given its own name, "Pacific War Art." Some jewelry was made from coins, but other found objects were also used. Sea shells from the area (Operculum/Cat's Eye, Abalone, and mother of pearl) and Lucite windows and aluminum from downed aircraft made their way into jewelry.

There is a current movement to bring back the love token, but it is met with some opposition. A few Love Token Society members have commissioned modern love tokens for weddings, family members, or as retirement gifts. Other members fear that new love tokens will adversely affect the hobby. They are worried about being able to tell the old ones apart from the modern ones.

The love token hobby is a little different from other hobbies in that the modern love tokens usually cost more than the old ones, so "fakes" are not that big of a problem. Many of the modern love tokens are done on modern coins or low grade vintage coins. Between the host coin and the engraving style, these new love tokens can generally be spotted without any additional information.

As with any collecting interest, specialty and preference is left to the collector. Many love token collectors are saddened that love tokens went out of popularity, but it is more than that, styles changed. What collector's seek most are the classic Victorian or Art Nouveau examples. Those ended with the turn of the century, but they left an enduring legacy.

by Carol Bastable



Email: omaha1898@peoplepc.com Phone: 507 288-2387

Love Token Society Newsletter
Love Token Society Newsletter
Dr. Robert C. Newhouse
5840 Tuttle Cove Rd.
Manhattan, KS 66503

COIN SALES

In remitting, please do not forget to include the postage as follows: Orders

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Keep Cool

INSIDE

pg. 2 - Financial Report Sid Gale

pg. 3 - Love Tokens: Early

pg. 4-5 Cartwheels as Canvas

pg. 6 - Notes from the Secretary/Treasurer

pg. 7 - Coins for Sale

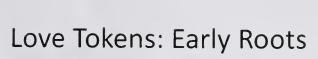
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Love Token Society Newsletter

October 2012

No. 263

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Coins have been carried for luck for centuries and sometimes those coins were accidentally spent. In Great Britain it became common to mark the coin so this would not happen. As a result, "benders" were fashioned. The coin was twice bent, one side up and the other side down. This made it easy to both see and feel to distinguish it from other pocket change. Some benders marked a vow that was taken and others were tokens of affection or luck.

In Great Britain, soon the practice of engraving the coin took hold during the late 1600's through the 1700's. Some of these coins are primitively engraved while others appear quite skillful. They were probably made by a mix of skilled artisans as well as average individuals. In fact a unique style evolved called "pinpunching". This could be done by anyone, but it did take manual skills, practice, and concentration to do it well. Pinpunching involved a sharp pointed metal instrument and something to pound with. The words and images were accomplished through pounding a series

of dots...there was no actual engraving. These pin punched coins are fairly scarce.

Many of the early English engraved coins have a quality like scrimshaw...having a simple linear design. The later American love tokens (1800's) were engraved by skilled engravers with access to multiple types of gravers that created fancy bevels, diamond cut appearances, and texture through liner tools (used for creating multiple parallel lines and crosshatching). The earlier English style is more akin to folk art.

continued on page 3





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Ask Miss Love Token MISSLOVETOKEN@

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Love Token Society Financial Report

General Funds

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Checkbook Balance	July 29, 2012	\$5,577.48
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Receipts Dues \$50.50

Donation - LT Sales Consigner \$50.00 Total Receipts \$100.50

Subtotal \$5,677.98

Expenses

CK# 1575 Robert Newhouse LL#262 \$261.68 CK# 1576 Sid Gale - Adminstrative Exp \$28.64 CK# 1577 ANA Dues \$5.00 see note

\$295.32

Checkbook Balance September 29, 2012

\$5,382.66

The amount above includes \$1418.00 Life member Dues and \$1132.50 from book sales

Welcome New Members:

#2077 Penny Campbell Lutz, Florida Secretary/Treasurer
Sid Gale

#2088 Shaun Hughes

Hornchurch Essex, UK

No Love Token Exhibits at ANA Show Ernie Turnes

Newsletter layout & design Cindy Jeffrey 15850 Galilee Rd. Olsburg, KS 66520 cinraney@k-state.edu

At the August American Numismatic Association convention in Philadelphia, 40 exhibitors won 53 competitive exhibit awards. In addition, five non-competitive exhibitors entered 11 displays.

Unfortunately, there were no exhibits in the Engraved Coins category. As a reminder, any LTS member who exhibits at a local, regional or national show gets the following year's dues waived. There is a lot of work in putting together an exhibit, but it yields much personal satisfaction.

Another difference is that in England, these coins are called engraved coins and not love tokens. They were more commonly made to mark births, deaths, unions, and marriages. One will also find more people and portraits on the early English coins. They range from quaint folk art to photo realism reminiscent of Hogarth's engravings (1697-1764 printmaker/master engraver of book plate images).



Unique to Great Britain are the prisoner tokens. They were engraved by those being shipped off to the penal colonies in Australia. Some will mention the name of the imprisoned and the number of years to be served and others have broad more vague references. A classic engraving is: "When this you see, remember me." If one can establish that the coin truly is a prisoner token, they are tremendously more valuable than the regular engraved coins. There has actually been a book written just on prisoner tokens.





The majority of English engraved coins are on copper coins. The coins are generally well smoothed on both sides with well rounded edges. They have the appearance of being pocket worn smooth prior to engraving. It is not known exactly how they got to this state. If they had been lathed, they would have crisp sharp edges. They were most likely sanded down by hand. Even ones engraved just on one side, often are smoothed on both sides. Finding one with the coin image in tact or a silver coin is uncommon.

Many U.S. collectors focus on American love tokens for their collections. Some are geared this way especially if they have come from a coin collecting background. Also, the early English counterparts are not frequently seen in the U.S. so in part it is hard to add them to a collection. And, in recent years they have appreciated and out cost their U.S. counterparts. One possible drawback to them is that the copper turns dark with age and it is difficult sometimes to see the engraving as a result. Some people add talc to the surface which lodges in the engraved lines. The contrast of the white on dark brown is both easier to view and photograph. Folk art collectors and historians may in fact prefer these earlier charming coins.

Notes from the Secretary / Treasurer

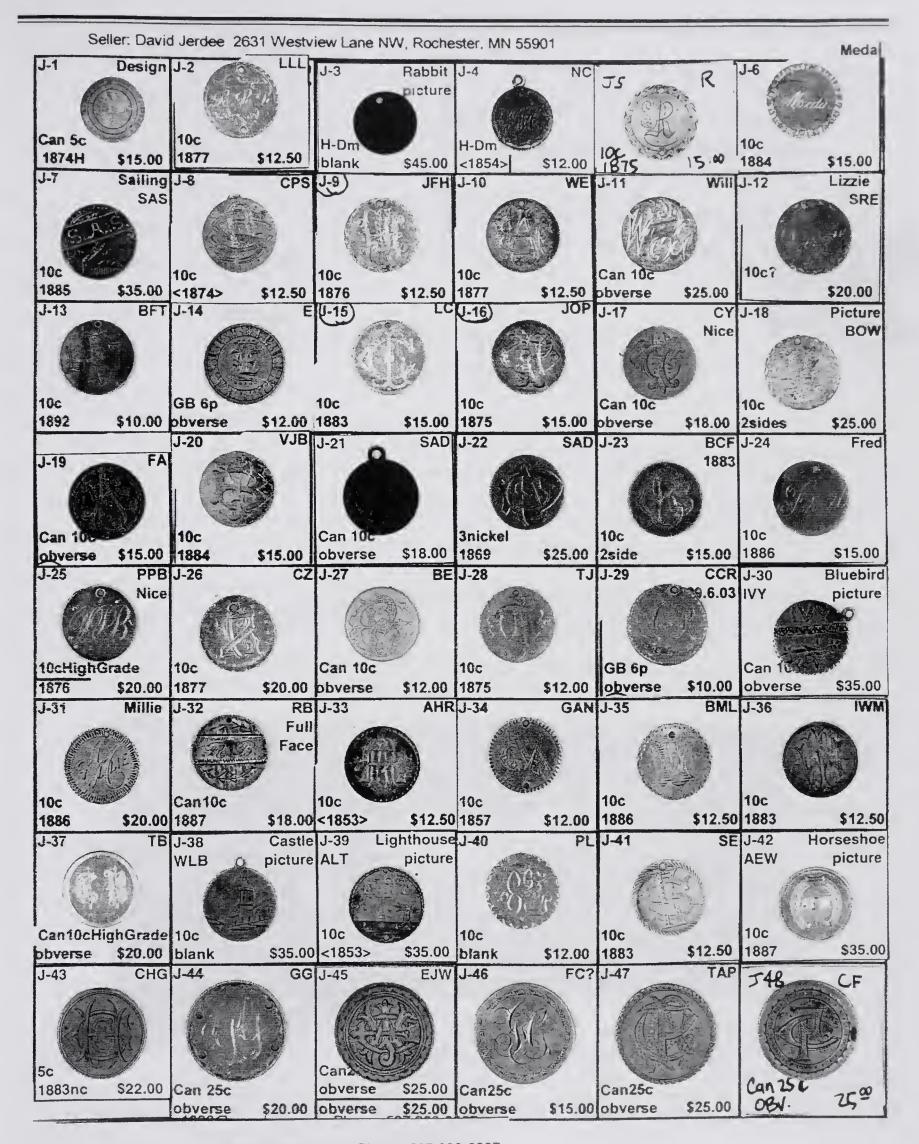
- 1. Thank you to the members of the Love Token Society who are also members of the ANA that sent their ANA member numbers in to me. The Love Token Society Dues for 2013 were reduced from \$75.00 to \$5.00 for the year. ANA awards a \$5.00 credit for each ANA member in our organization.
- 2. Annual Dues: Dues for 2013 are \$12.50. If "2013" appears on your address label your dues are due January 1, 2013.
- 3. The member that consigned love tokens for the sale in June donated \$50.00 to the Love Token Society. Thank you.
- 4. FUN Chairperson, Fran Lockwood, invites collectors to exhibit at the 58th Annual Florida United Numismatists (FUN) Convention in Orlando Florida January 10 13 2013. If you are interested please call Sid Gale at 225-664-0718 for detailed information and help if you desire to exhibit. You have plenty of time to prepare between now and then.

Why exhibit?

Fran offers four good reasons:

- 1. You get to show off what you collect.
- 2. You get to educate the public about love tokens.
- 3. You will meet some really good numismatists who share the excitement of exhibiting.
- 4. You get to experience the thrill of competition for some very nice rewards.

Sid Gale



Email: omaha1898@peoplepc.com Phone: 507 288-2387

Love Token Society Newsletter
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Dr. Robert C. Newhouse
5840 Tuttle Cove Rd.
Manhattan, KS 66503

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December 2012 No. 264

INSIDE

pg. 2 - Financial Report Sid Gale

pg. 3-4 - Lighthouse & the Sailing Ship Ira Rezak, MD

pg. 5 - President's Message

pg. 6-7 Coins for Sale



Love Token Society Newsletter

ette



A New Family Heirloom? **Ernie Turnes**

I suppose that for many hobbyists (no matter what the hobby) we are the only one in our family that has an interest in our hobby. Such is the case for me with numismatics. With that being said, I was pleased that during a recent visit to my daughter's home in Illinois she mentioned that she wanted to take the few love tokens that I had given her and put them on a silver chain to wear as a necklace.

(On the evening she married I gave her a Seated Liberty dime engraved with her new initials. I have since found and given her dimes with her son's and daughter's initials.)

The photo here shows the new necklace.

I envision her giving this to my granddaughter one day, now age five, for her to keep and then pass along. Of course, only time will tell.

Caption: The love token initials on the three Seated Liberty dimes, from left, are CL (for my grandson Carson Lenz), AHL (for my daughter Amy Helen Lenz), and LL (for my granddaughter Lauren Lenz).



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Ask Miss Love Token MISSLOVETOKEN@ **VERIZON.NET**

Financial Statement

General Funds

Checkbook Balance September 29, 2012 \$5,382.66 Receipts Dues \$213.00

> Total Receipts \$213.00 Subtotal \$5,595.66

Expenses Correction to last LL deposit \$25.50 CK# 1578 Robert Newhouse COE Copy Center \$91.18
Postage \$90.00

Postage \$90.00
Layout \$75.00
Misc Postage \$5.50

\$287.18 Checkbook Balance December 1, 2012 \$5,308.48

\$261.68

The amount above includes \$1418.00 Life member Dues and \$1132.50 from book sales

Secretary/Treasurer Sid Gale

Annual Dues:

Dues for 2013 are \$12.50.

If "2013" appears on your address label your dues are due January 1, 2013.

WANTED:

I desire to acquire Silver Dollar Love Tokens, both Seated and Bust Type.

Please contact me: Rosemarie, 310-560-1567 or coinmecca@yahoo.com

Newsletter layout & design Cindy Jeffrey 15850 Galilee Rd. Olsburg, KS 66520 cinraney@k-state.edu



The Lighthouse and the Sailing Ship Ira Rezak

Among the many pictorial themes seen on so-called love tokens, that showing a lighthouse and ship under sail is not uncommon. (figure 1 & figure 2) Since love token pictorials also feature houses-by-the sea and other scenes of nature, one might assume the lighthouse and ship motive to be just a reflection of leisure, an image likely to have been popular with people wishing to carry away with them a souvenir of a seaside vacation. In fact, the many paintings, wallpapers and other graphic products (figure 3), including small sculptures, lamps and other figures in the round, which utilize this combination of images might also seem to support this hypothesis. However, in view of several other categories of small, round and portable items: medalets, celluloid pin-backs, and buttons that display a lighthouse/sailing ship theme virtually identical to that found on love tokens one is led to consider another theory for the significance of lighthouse/ship engraved coins.

Travel by sea in pre-modern times was notoriously hazardous and in consequence amulets (and prayer) were common forms of protection sought by sailors and sea-going travelers. A typical amulet of this type (figure 4) shows a sailing ship in rough seas with a figure of Christ above toward whom people in jeopardy would direct their prayers. This particular and often repeated imagery excludes a lighthouse, though of course a lighthouse would naturally be the first sign of landfall and the safety associated with it. Also, our love token images usually lack evidence of an especially violent sea, so this sort of amulet is unlikely to have been an immediate predecessor of the love token type in which we are interested.

On the other hand, by the early 19th Century, that is before the main period in which love tokens were commonly produced in the United States, a lighthouse/sailing ship theme seems to have developed which has a much better claim to being the model for our mid- to late 19th Century lighthouse/ship love tokens. Two German medalets will serve to illustrate this point. The first (figure 5), shows not only the lighthouse and sailing ship upon a smooth sea, but also shows rocks at the shoreline which the lighthouse is meant to signal, a feature also usually seen on the love token type. The other side shows an open book of the gospels and a cross on an altar. The inscription in German is continuous on both sides and reads: SEIN WORT SEI DEINES FUSSES LEUCHTE UND EIN LICHT AUF DEINE WEGE (May His word be a lamp unto your feet and a light for your path). This is a paraphrase of verse 105 in Psalm 119 which reads in the King James translation: "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet and a light unto my path". The transposition from the form of a prayer to God into a wish for the recipient of the medal strongly suggests that the medal was intended as gift item, an expression of hope for the religious enlightenment, and perhaps also the protection of the recipient. The "Word" in this psalm, in Christian context, of course, refers to God as the source of the light provided.

A second medal (figure 6) depicts a similar scene on its obverse, a brightly lit lighthouse near dangerous rocks, a ship sailing before the wind, and on the reverse another book of gospels upon a draped altar, this time with a christogram replacing the cross, and an radiate all-seeing eye of God, typical of the 18th to mid-19th Century, above. Here, however, it is verse 9 of Psalm 119 which is paraphrased: WIE WIRD EIN JUNGLING SEINEN WEG UNSTRAEFLICH GEHEN, WENN ER SICH HAELT NACH DEINEM WORT (How is a youth to find his way irreproachably – if he upholds thy word). Again, the King James Version is: "Oh that my ways were directed to uphold thy statutes". So, once again, the introductory portion of the German text suggests that this medal is intended as a gift and a guide for a youth setting out on his life's journey. Thus the ship under sail and the light that will guide him away from the

Footnotes on bottom of page 5



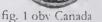




fig. 2 rev Canada



fig. 2 obv Comfort



fig. 2 rev Comfort





fig. 4 Gold Medal

continued on page 4

Dec. 2012 pg. 3



fig. 5 obv Copper Medal



fig. 5 rev Copper Medal



fig. 6 obv Silver Medal



fig. 6 rev Silver Medal



fig. 7 obv Celluloid



fig. 7 rev Celluloid



fig. 8 Button

dangers of his voyage is both graphically and textually identified with the "Word" of God. In the undoubtedly Protestant religious context of this medal's manufacture its donor and its recipient would almost certainly have understood the lighthouse as an image of the light that guides one's path, indeed the reference to verse 105 of the same psalm would have been obvious.

In fact, the trope of a lighthouse providing divine guidance for one's moral journey through life persists in Protestant religious imagery to the present time, an internet search for "lighthouse", apart from references to the tangible structures, will readily reveal the frequent associations in current religious homilies, and pictorial imagery as well, between the lighthouse, Psalm 119, and the need to follow God's word and/or his statutes in order to achieve the true path.

Typical lighthouse/sailing ship love tokens on United States or Canadian ten-cent coins, when datable, appear to be from the period 1880-1900. A celluloid badge (figure 7.) also links the lighthouse/sailing ship image to a religious theme and was produced by the Whitehead & Hoag Company for the Western Methodist Book-Concern of Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. While the Methodist Book Concern was founded in 1789, this particular celluloid is precisely datable to 1896-1900 when Curts and Jennings were the official publishers of the Book-Concern. A non-texted copper button also likely to be from the mid to late 19th Century similarly displays this motive (figure 8). Doubtless many other examples of this type both with and without religious texts can be found that would make even clearer that the lighthouse/sailing ship was a theme in widespread use in the 19th Century.

What may be surmised from such lines of evidence? In the 19th Century an intimate acquaintance with biblical texts was certainly usual among religious Protestants. Within this context Psalm 119, with its reference to a divine guiding light that would keep believers on a correct path, was especially familiar. There is considerable evidence that lighthouse imagery was and indeed remains a usual symbol of the belief that it is God's biblical "Word" which is the source of that guiding light. The medals and related items discussed above further make it clear that a lighthouse which prevents a sailing ship from foundering on a rocky shore was a trope used by Christians, both in Germany and in the United States, as an instructive parable. From this line of reasoning we may reasonably conclude that love tokens with the lighthouse/sailing ship motive, even though they lack any overt religious texts or more usual Christian symbols, were in fact made at the behest of people well aware of the above symbolism. They were also, in my opinion, likely to have been presented to recipients as a kind of memento, charm or amulet to be worn by them as a reminder of the role of religious teachings in assuring a smooth passage through life.

Before concluding I would like to offer two further perhaps more speculative observations. First, I suspect, though I can offer no proof, that the recipients of lighthouse/ sailing ship love tokens were most likely young people at their coming of age, perhaps gifted at confirmation, or as they left home and the protection of their parents for the first time. Secondly, I wish to emphasize the fact that the connection between Germany and America in the mid to late 19th Century was closer than we usually recall nowadays. It is well known that Germans comprised the largest group of immigrants to the United States between 1840 and 1880, that is before the large influx of Southern and Eastern European immigrants after 1880. I also suspect that many of the engravers of the late 19th Century, not only of love tokens but of silver and flatware in general, were of German origin. I say this because Cincinnati, St Louis, Baltimore and New York, all centers of German immigration, were also major centers of silverware manufacture in this period. Thus transmission of the imagery common on German medals of the early 19th Century to United States love tokens by the mid to later part of the century may well have been facilitated by the religious beliefs of German immigrants, their familiarity with the iconographic image we have been considering, and their involvement in the silver engraving profession.

Footnotes on bottom of page 5

Hello to all.

I write this hoping that all is well with each of you. Now that the weather has become cool (cold?),
I suspect that many of you are like me are becoming more involved in



our hobby than when it was warmer (fewer outside distractions). And then, of course, there are all of the things that we do for the holidays.

I hope that you have been able to enjoy the many pages of our web site. As we've stated before, much wok has gone into its creation and maintenance. I hope, if you wish, that you can add something to the site.

On another topic, for those of you who plan to be at the January 10-13, 2013, F.U.N. show in Orlando, Florida, our Vice President, Carol Bastable, will lead a Love Token Society meeting on Friday, January 11th, at 3 p.m. I hope that you can attend.

With that I will close and wish each of you a Merry Christmas or whatever holiday your faith observes.

Ernie Turnes

¹Canadian dime, no date, 17 mm author's collection.

² 17 mm silver coin, illustrated in "Forget Me Not: A Study of Naval and Maritime Engraved Coins and Plate (1745-1918)" by Sim Comfort, London 2004, page 224, EC 132.

³ A necktie recently advertised on Ebay.

⁴ Undated gold medal, probably Hungarian 17th-18th Century.

⁵ Copper medal, c 1820-30, Germany 27 mm, author's collection.

⁶ Silver medal, c 1820-1840, Germany, by one of the Loos family, proprietors of a Berlin private mint.

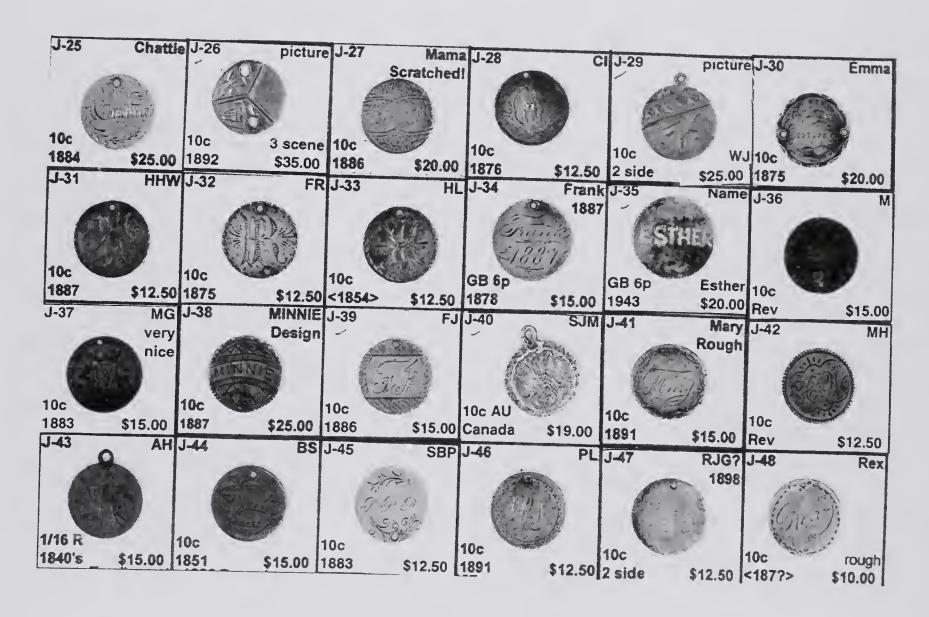
⁷Quotation from a contemporary sermon: "In the middle of dense fog and dark nights, a lighthouse guides ships away from cliffs, shorelines, underwater hazards and other potential dangers that could cause damage. That is their purpose. In a similar way, that is what God's word is designed to do for us. It's our navigation system when travelling in a direction that is certain to cause us harm". www.redonnocarmon/?tag=gods-word

⁸ Celluloid pin-pack badge c 1896-1900, United States (New Jersey), 21 mm.

⁹ Brass button, probably 19th Century, unattributed image.

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